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and the Antilles. The "Sino-Siberian continent" lies between the Urals and the circum-Pacific and Mediterranean geosynclines. The "Australo-Indo-Malgache continent" is bounded on the east by the circum-Pacific geosyncline, on the north by the Mediterranean geosyncline, and on the west by the Mozambique channel. The "Africano-Brazilian continent" is spoken of as being astride of the South Atlantic and is bounded on the east by Mozambique, on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the circum-Pacific geosyncline.

The Mediterranean geosyncline extends from Java and Sumatra across India, the Gulf of Persia, the Mesopotamian depression, southern Europe from the Caucasus to the Pyrennees, and the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic.

The circum-Pacific geosyncline extends from Cape Horn to Behring Strait and New Zealand, including the Antilles.

J. C. BRANNER.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
April 12, 1905.

Grundzüge der Gesteinskunde. Teil II, "Spezielle Gesteinskunde."

By ERNST WEINSCHENK. Freiburg: Herdersche Verlagshandlung, 1905. Pp. 331, 8vo.

This work places in printed form a course of lectures given by Professor Weinschenk in the University of Munich, and designed to meet the needs of students already somewhat grounded in the general principles of petrology brought out in Part I, "Allgemeinen Gesteinskunde," which appeared several years ago. The volume is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the eruptive rocks, the sedimentary rocks, and the crystalline schists.

The eruptive rocks are treated in general according to the system of Rosenbush, each of the principal types being discussed in a very systematic manner under the following heads: (1) macroscopic characters; (2) mineral composition and structure; (3) chemical characters, and (4) occurrence and geological age.

The sedimentary rocks are treated under the usual divisions of mechanical, chemical, and organic sediments, and the principal types of rocks under each of these are quite fully discussed.

About thirty pages are devoted to the crystalline schists, the leading types being treated rather less systematically and in less detail than the types of eruptive rocks.

The illustrations are unusually good and are judiciously selected; they include eight plates, and numerous illustrations and diagrams in the text. The characteristics of the various types of igneous rocks are well brought out in two tables. While valuable in a descriptive and historical way, many of the more theoretical portions of the book will be regarded by American students as not entirely in accord with modern notions. This is particularly true of the author's treatment of metamorphism, which is still dominated by the older ideas of a stiff liquid condition during metamorphism, and into which the newer ideas of the continuance of a rigid condition do not enter.

E. S. B.